1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15

kwamai spoke tongues similar or identical with each other, but set off from Maricopa-Halchidhoma.

The Maricopa have been historically linked with the adjacent Pima. For this reason they have been invariably dismissed as merely Pima-like by earlier writers who uniformly approached from the side of the historically more important, and more numerous, Pima. Their culture was, however, not that of the Pima. It was rather a lower Colorado culture resembling the Pima to no greater degree than the Pima themselves resembled the lower Colorado peoples.

There are today two Maricopa communities; one in the confluence of the Gila and Salt Rivers, the other, smaller, on the south bank of the Salt at Lehi, a few miles north of Mesa. To the local whites, all the members of these communities are "Maricopa." Actually they consist of the five Yuman tribes mentioned above, intermarried through several generations. It would be difficult to say whether Maricopa or Halchidhoma blood is now preponderant: the Kohuana, Halykwamai, Pima, and lesser ingredients, such as Yuma, are small. Today they form tribally unsegmented communities of Maricopa speech.

The larger Maricopa community in the Gila-Salt confluence numbers somewhat under three hundred individuals. Their scattered houses lie on the extreme western end of the Gila River Indian Reservation, a few miles west of Laveen and about fifteen southwest of Phoenix. There is little contact with the Pima villages, the nearest of which is now ten miles southeast near Gila Crossing. All the notes on which this paper is based were obtained from this community. That at Lehi was not visited. The Lehi group was said to consist of a half dozen families, primarily Halchidhoma. The earlier location of these mixed groups was on both sides of the Gila from Gila Crossing for ten miles upstream to Pima Butte. This area was abandoned in favor of the present locations a half century ago. There is now no Yuman-speaking person in their former territory, nor on the so-called Maricopa Indian Reservation twenty-five miles south, and none in the Gila Bend district.

Little of the ancient culture remains, the "Maricopa" having

1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15

829 less names, three of them grouped in one moiety, two in the other. The moieties are called Vulture (buzzard), Red People, or Red Cow-Killer, and Coyote, White People, or White Cow-Killer.[42] My informants did not know why those of Pima ancestry were classed invariably as either xipa′ or l,eω′c. They knew only that the part Pima of xipa′ sib say that their sib refers to the coyote. The reason is, however, transparent: since Maricopa-Halchidhoma xipa′ refers to the coyote, l,eω′c to the buzzard, the Pima married into the Maricopa community have been equated by their moiety affiliation with the local sib system.[43] (This raises the question, incidentally, whether the essential Pima unit is not the moiety rather than the sib.)

162 The relative numerical strength of the sibs, as checked from an allotment list of 1915, is as follows: xipa′, 83; l,eω′c, 55; cĭkâma′, 21; xavâtca′c, 16; sala′l, 14; cĭnyikwĭ′s, 12; kwĭtk,ĭ′l,ᴬ, 12; xamitu′tc, 9; cŭkâpa′s, 9; pakĭ′t, 5; kwŭcᴬku′, 1; l,âmu′c, 1; tŏxpa′s, 1; xĭlyi′, 1 (total 240). Kŭmâθi′ and mavĭ′s are extinct; the latter, at least, may never have existed. Since tŏxpa′s and xĭlyi′ are repesented only by women, they too are about to be extinguished. My informant Last Star believes that xipa′ and l,eω′c were the largest sibs in earlier times as they are today.

While all the members of a sib were regarded as in some sense related, it was recognized that there were several distinct lines of descent within it, between which blood relationship could not be established, or at least was not definitely known. Hence people of one's own sib, not relatives, were not called by kinship terms. The terms in use were "friend," kiyi′ (used between men) and ciyi′ (when one or both persons were women). So also a man might marry in his mother's sib anyone not related to her by blood. On the other hand, marriage to a non-relative of one's own sib was prohibited.

There seems to have been no preferred marriages between par-

[42] Russell, *Pima Indians*, p. 197; Parsons, *Notes on the Pima*, p. 455; Lloyd, pp. 147, 163; Gifford, *Clans and Moieties*, p. 174.

[43] It is interesting to note that my informant remarked that "the Pima say tcĭk,ă′vâ (man's cross-cousin) for cimu′l (sib)." Parsons found that the Pima referred to the moiety by the term that is used for cross-cousins (*op. cit.*, p. 456).

3: Whited G-5 (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans NT 15
Maricopa
Pima NU 29

Pi 133

The Gila river has a rapid current, with a fall of from 7 to 15 feet per mile, but in many localities the banks are 10 feet in height, necessitating the erection of large stone dams in order to carry the water high enough to reach some of the best land.

Pi R 162

PIMAS ON RESERVATIONS AND MARICOPAS ON SALT RIVER RESERVATION.

DETAILS.	Pimas.	Maricopas.
Living on Gila River reservation	3,659	
Living on Salt River reservation	841	215
Total	4,494	215
Children under 1 year of age	226	22
Children of school age	1,092	62
Married persons in tribe	2,226	100
Wearing citizens' dress wholly	2,084	215
Wearing citizens' dress in part	1,650	100
Over 20 years of age who can read	60	
Under 20 years of age who can read	94	1
Under 20 years of age who can write English	56	1
Can use English enough for ordinary conversation	150	3
Received medical treatment during year	600	5
Mixed blood	10	
Dwellings owned by Indians	500	57
Miscreants on reservation	1	
Indians (criminals) punished during the year	25	
By court of Indian offenses	20	
By other methods	5	

Pi R 231 241 433 434 492

PRODUCTS RAISED AND STOCK OWNED BY PIMA AND MARICOPA INDIANS IN THE YEAR 1889–1890.

PRODUCTS, ETC.	Number.	Value.
Total value of products raised		$97,180
Bushels of wheat	90,000	45,000
Bushels of oats and barley	24,000	12,840
Bushels of corn	1,600	800
Bushels of vegetables	1,100	2,400
Melons	22,000	1,650
Pumpkins	13,000	1,150
Tons of hay cut	130	1,200
Total value of domestic animals		37,450
Horses and mules owned by Indians	2,700	20,500
Cattle owned by Indians	1,650	17,000
Domestic fowls owned by Indians	2,000	700
Swine owned by Indians	50	250
Pounds of freight transported by Indians with their own teams	84,000	
Amount earned by freightage		540
Value of products of Indian labor sold		39,921

Pi R 137 313

TIMBER SUPPLY ON THE GILA AND SALT RIVER RESERVATIONS.—The principal timber is the mesquite, a low, scrubby tree, more or less scattered over both reservations, but growing more plentifully in the vicinity of the rivers. The wood, when dried, furnishes nearly all the fuel used by the officials and Indians.

Cottonwood grows along the rivers and irrigating ditches, and though of inferior value for fuel, yet, on account of its rapid growth and its value as a shade for irrigating ditches, protecting the water from the direct rays of the sun and thus preventing too rapid evaporation, it is an important factor in the timber supply.

Willows are plentiful near the water courses, and are utilized by the Indians in covering their huts and in fencing for corrals. The cat's claw, a thorny shrub, is extensively used by the Indians in building their rude brush fences, and it thus serves an admirable purpose.

Pi R 135

MINERAL RESOURCES.—Though the mining industry is carried on to quite an extent in various parts of the territory, producing quantities of gold, silver, and copper, it is not positively known that any deposits of